



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Admission No: -----

DATE: 13/10/2023

Max. Marks: 80

Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A

- Q1. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudam Hills in Andhra Pradesh? 1
- (a) Satyagraha Movement
(b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
(c) Non-Violent Movement
(d) None of the above
- Q2. The 1929 Lahore Session is famous for which of the following decisions/declarations? 1
- (a) Declaration of Non-cooperation movement
(b) Declaration of Independence
(c) Declaration of Purna Swaraj Resolution
(d) Calling off of Non-Cooperation Movement
- Q3. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. 1
- I. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
II. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
III. It grows well in old alluvial soil.
IV. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.
- Options:
(a) Wheat
(b) Maize
(c) Rice
(d) Sugarcane
- Q4) In the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the _____ water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. 1

- (a) Nagarjuna Sagar project
- (b) Sardar Sarovar project
- (c) Kallanai project
- (d) Bhakra – Nangal project

Q5) As per one of the Swedish experts, water stress occurs when water availability is between ---- and ---- cubic meters per person per year. 1

- (a) 900 and 1000
- (b) 1000 and 1600
- (c) 500 and 1000
- (d) 1650 and 2650

Q6. You want to learn about the Ottoman Empire which one of these country would you visit. 1

- (a) France
- (b) Bulgaria
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Austria

Q7. In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasant to struggle against the: 1

- (a) Upper caste people
- (b) Landless agriculture labourers
- (c) Oppressive plantation system
- (d) None of them

Q8. Consider these statements about Romanticism: 1

- i) Romanticism, was cultural movement.
- ii) Romanticism was a political movement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) i only
- (b) ii only
- (c) Both i and ii
- (d) Neither i nor ii

Q9. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. 1

- I. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- II. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- III. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- IV. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- (a) II and III
- (b) I and III
- (c) I and IV
- (d) II and IV

Q10. Which countries follow the unitary system of government? 1

- (a) Belgium, Spain and India
- (b) USA Japan and Belgium
- (c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka
- (d) France, Germany and India

Q11. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called- 1

- (a) Decentralisation
- (b) Centralisation
- (c) Panchayat Samiti

- (d) Federalism
Q12. Political parties have their own _____. 1
(a) Competition
(b) Relations
(c) Ideology
(d) Institutions
- Q13. National Conference is a party in _____ State. 1
(a) Orissa
(b) Assam
(c) Bihar
(d) Jammu and Kashmir
- Q14. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
Read the statements and chose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Development goals are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.
Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up variety of jobs or run a business.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false
- Q15. Assertion (A): Human development compares countries on the basis of education and infrastructure only. 1
Reason (R): It values education as the only tool of human development.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false
- Q16. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered: 1
(a) Over weight
(b) Long height
(c) Under nourished
(d) Short height
- Q17. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as: 1
(a) Gross Domestic Product
(b) Net Domestic Product
(c) National Product
(d) Production of Tertiary Sector
- Q18. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: 1
(a) employment conditions
(b) The nature of economic activity
(c) Ownership of enterprises
(d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise.
- Q19. What is the most important reason for labour abundance in primary sector in India? 1
(a) Secondary and tertiary sectors could not produce adequate employment, most workforce rely on primary activities.
(b) Secondary and tertiary sectors produced abundant employment, but still people prefer to rely on primary activities
(c) Employment growth is more in secondary and tertiary sectors

- (d) Majority of the country is absorbed in secondary sector
 Q20. Who measures GDP of India? 1
 (a) Reserve Bank of India?
 (b) State Government
 (c) Central Government
 (d) Central Government ministry

SECTION B

- Q21. Mention the dual objective of federal system of government. 2
 Q22. State any two characteristics of a Utopian Society. 2
 Q23. Mention any two adverse effects of over-exploitation of ground water resources. 2

OR

- Write any two features of Indian agriculture.
 Q24. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development. 2

SECTION C

- Q25. How did the Khilafat issue become part of the National Movement? 3

OR

- Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples.
 Q26. Write a short note on "Narmada Bachao Andolan". 3
 Q27. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? 3

OR

- "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well."
 Is it true or not? Elucidate.
 Q28. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. 3
 Q29. How are people exploited in the unorganised sector and how can protection be guaranteed to these workers? 3

SECTION D

- Q30. Describe the process of unification of Italy. 5

OR

- Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.
 Q31. Explain any five steps taken by the central and state government to improve Indian agriculture after independence. 5
 Q32. 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with examples. 5
 Q33. Why is the tertiary sector becoming important in India? Explain any four reasons. 5

Section-E

- Q34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:
 Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national

interest. The others are governments at the levels of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.

(34.1) Mention a distinguishing feature of a federal government. 1

(34.2) What key change with regard to administration took place in Belgium in 1993? 1

(34.3) Mention two features which make Sri Lankan government a unitary government. 2

Q35. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic Quit India resolution demanding that the British immediately transfer power to Indians and leave India. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women leaders such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

(35.1) Where did Gandhiji give his famous do or die speech? 1

(35.2) -----women leader participated from Bengal. 1

(35.3) What was the demand of the 'Quit India' resolution? 1

(35.4) Processions were accompanied with ----- 1

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

There has been a gradual shift from the cultivation of food crops to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil seeds, and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark on the country's future food security. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in a reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to a reduction in the area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

(36.1) "Marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation". Why? 1

(36.2) Why has there been a reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses? 1

(36.3) Which states in India are using fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides at an excessive level to increase their agricultural production? 1

(36.4) -----has led to a reduction in the area under irrigation. Inefficient water management. 1

Q37. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920.

ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. 3

i. Tehri Dam

ii. Salal Dam

iii. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

